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(71) Applicant:
Hewlett-Packard Company
Palo Alto, California 94304 (US)

(72) Inventors:
• Kumpf, David A.
Rocklin, CA 95765 (US)
• Garcia, Glenn R.
Grass Valley, CA 95949 (US)
• Smith, David L.
Pittsburgh, PA 15221 (US)

(74) Representative:
Schoppe, Fritz, Dipl.-Ing.
Schoppe, Zimmermann & Stöckeler
Patentanwälte
Postfach 71 08 67
81458 München (DE)

(54) **Network peripheral server discovery method**

(57) A multifunction peripheral server discovery method with reduced network traffic. Peripheral servers (10) on a network (14) advertise their basic function, such as a print, and clients (12) seeking peripherals with an additional function, such as scan, retrieve ID strings of peripherals having the basic function to determine if the additional function is available. The method also permits a user of a client (12) on the network (14) to enter addresses of peripherals not discovered when the client searches for peripherals having the additional function. The method also permits selection of a network protocol to be used by the client (12). An additional preferred step in the method is a determination of whether discovered peripherals having the additional function are compatible with a software application run by the client (12).

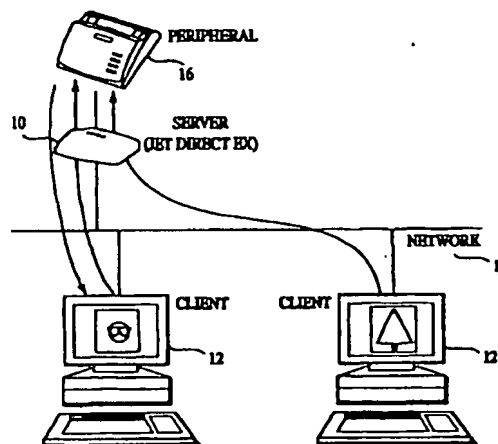


FIG. 1

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Description

[0001] The present invention generally relates to software, and more particularly to software for discovering peripheral server devices on a network.

[0002] Computer network servers are an integral segment of the computer industry. Networks establish connections with at least one server which in turn initiate connections with one or more peripherals. Such peripherals perform many functions, including scanning. Some peripherals, namely multifunction peripherals, combine scanning with various other functions such as printing, sending and receiving facsimiles and copying. When a user wishes to perform a function, for example, a scan, it is important to determine which servers, if any, can establish a connection with a peripheral containing the required scan capabilities.

[0003] Known methods to determine available network servers include the user physically locating the server, using a name lookup service to ascertain the server's name, or using discovery software to find all available servers which meet certain criteria. However, as will be discussed below, each of several known methods has its own benefits and attendant problems.

[0004] A problem exists when the user attempts to physically locate servers on the network since this action can be time consuming, and prone to user error. Servers are usually remotely located, requiring the user to leave the workstation in search for one or more servers that can establish a connection to the peripheral that the user wants to use. The user is often not aware of some or all of the locations of the servers on the network. If the user does physically locate the server, it is sometimes possible to ascertain the address of the server by viewing a sticker placed on the server by a network administrator or some other person. Likewise, if the address is not written on the server, some servers contain a button that the user can press to send the server's address to an attached printer. Additionally, even after the user determines the address of the server that he desires, the user must manually enter the server's address, and such manual entry is prone to errors by the user.

[0005] Additional problems exist when using a name lookup service, such as a domain name service (DNS) protocol or service advertising protocol (SAP), to find the server. DNS is used for transmission control protocol/internet protocol (TCP/IP) protocol networks and SAP is used for sequenced packet exchange/inter-network protocol exchange (SPX/IPX) protocol networks. A problem with using the name lookup operation is that the user must know the name of the server the user is looking for. Sometimes the network administrator writes the name on the server, but often the server is remotely located. Another problem with using the name lookup is that the name lookup operation will only find servers for the name that the user entered. Thus, the name lookup will not find servers of a different name

that the user may wish to employ.

[0006] Further problems exist with known discovery software due to SAP packet traffic on the network. Among other things, SAP packets indicated the type of service being offered, as well as a network access point, i.e., network and socket address, which clients can use when accessing the server. While SAP gives scan servers and other service providers the ability to periodically advertise their services on the network, the SAP packet traffic causes congestion on the network. For example, traditional servers send a separate SAP for each socket being advertised, i.e., for each print socket and each scan socket. Thus, under the traditional scheme, a three port server would generate six SAPs since the server would send a separate SAP advertisement for each print and scan socket. Likewise, a one port server would generate two SAPs on a regular basis.

[0007] Another problem with known discovery software is its inflexibility. Typically, discovery software only allows the user to select from a group of discovered servers. There are times, however, that the user may wish to enter a known server address. Additionally, there are times that a user must enter a server address because the discovery software failed to find any servers.

[0008] Accordingly, it is a primary object of the present invention to provide an improved method for discovering network peripheral servers.

[0009] Another object of the present invention is to provide an improved method for reducing SAP traffic.

[0010] Yet another object of the present invention is to provide an improved method for allowing the user to manually enter a server address.

[0011] Other objects and advantages will become apparent upon reading the following detailed description, in conjunction with the attached drawings, in which:

FIGURE 1 is an overview of the network system;
FIG. 2 is a preferred discovery welcome page;
FIG. 3 is a flow chart illustrating functions of the networked scan server discovery method of the present invention;
FIG. 4 is a preferred discovery server list page;
FIG. 5 is a preferred page containing instructions to locate a server address;
FIG. 6 is a preferred network selection page;
FIGS. 7A-7C are preferred network address entry pages; and
FIG. 8 is a preferred successful configuration page.

TABLE OF ACRONYMS

[0012] This patent utilizes several acronyms. The following table is provided to aid the reader in determining the meaning of the several acronyms:

CPU = central processing unit.

DNS = domain name service.
 ID = identification.
 IP = internet protocol.
 IPX = internetwork protocol exchange.
 MIB = management information base.
 PC = personal computer.
 SAP = service advertising protocol.
 SLP = service location protocol.
 SNMP = simple network management protocol.
 SPX = sequenced packet exchange.
 TCP = transmission control protocol.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0013] Broadly stated, the present invention is directed to a method, implemented principally by software, that is adapted to discover peripheral servers that a peripheral specific software can utilize, which reduces SAP traffic and supports multiple network protocols.

[0014] Turning now to the drawings, and particularly FIG. 1, a server 10 of the present invention establishes a connection between a client 12 on a network 14 and a peripheral 16, such as a scanner. While the server 10 referred to is used as part of a Hewlett-Packard JETDIRECT EX box package, it is contemplated that the server 10 can be part of a card that connects via a bus interface to the peripheral 16, or as part of an internal central processing unit (CPU) of the peripheral 16. The JETDIRECT EX box is shown and described in a Hewlett-Packard user manual, part no. 5967-2290, and is incorporated by reference herein.

[0015] For purposes of illustrating the present invention, it is assumed that the user is searching for a peripheral 16 that can support scan functions, but artisans will appreciate its applicability to searching for peripherals performing other functions. Referring to FIG. 2, a welcome screen is displayed on a client display, which may be a personal computer (PC), for example. The screen prompts a user through various steps to insure that the peripheral 16 is properly set up and attached to a server 10 that supports scanning, and that both the peripheral 16 and the server 10 are powered on. Referring to FIGS. 2 and 3, after the user clicks a "next" button on the discovery welcome screen, the client 12 software of the present invention, hereinafter referred to as the client 12, searches the network 14 for specific servers 10, e.g., JETDIRECT EX boxes (block 18). The client 12 uses a service location protocol (SLP), for a TCP/IP network 14, or a SAP for a SPX/IPX network 14, to elicit responses for all servers 10 of the specified type. The servers 10 will use SAP to announce a print function for each attached peripheral 16. This is true even if an attached peripheral only performs a function other than print. The client determines that the specific servers 10 has been found by matching a name of the server 10 that was found to a list of names that the client 12 is searching, e.g., JETDIRECT EX boxes. Based on the matches, the client 12 pro-

duces a data list of potential servers 10.

[0016] Importantly, and referring to FIG. 3, for each server 10 on the data list, the client 12 next determines if a peripheral 16 attached to the server 10 is compatible with a software application for which the discovery operation is being performed, e.g., a scan software application (block 20). To determine if the peripheral 16 can scan, the client 12 retrieves a peripheral ID string from the server 10 using a simple network management protocol (SNMP), and parses the ID string to determine if the peripheral 16 supports scanning. The SNMP is a standard network protocol that is generally used for configuring and monitoring network devices. It is contemplated that similar protocols can be used by the present invention. After determining which servers 10 possess peripherals 16 that support scanning, the client 12 removes servers 10 from the data list that do not support scanning.

[0017] By engaging in the above two step process, i.e., searching for JETDIRECT EX servers and then using SNMP to determine if the server 10 supports scanning, the present invention reduces SAP traffic. For example, typical clients 12 use SAP to discover print servers 10 and also use SAP to discover scan servers 10 on the SPX/IPX network. This requires the server 10 to send SAP requests for both print and scan services. Importantly, the present invention reduces network traffic caused by SAPs since the client 12 only requires the server 10 to advertise its print services, and not scan services. By requiring the server 10 to advertise only its print services, the client 12 effectively cuts in half the number of SAPs arriving from the server 10.

[0018] After it is determined that the server 10 supports scan functions, the scan socket number on the server 10 is established, and the client 12 takes advantage of the fact that the server's 10 scan socket number is always equal to the advertised print socket number plus one. For a multifunction peripheral attached to a physical server port, a separate socket is maintained for its separate functions, e.g., print and scan. Therefore, the client 12 adds one to the advertised print server socket number when accessing the scan server socket. As discussed above, this method conserves network bandwidth because the present invention will only issue SNMP queries when attempting to discover scan devices, whereas the periodic SAP advertisements are sent on a continual basis, typically every two seconds.

[0019] After the client 12 removes servers 10 that do not support scanning from the data list, for each server 10 remaining in the list, the client 12 checks to determine that the server 10 contains the required firmware for the specific software application (block 22). To determine that the server 10 contains the required firmware, the client 12 sends a SNMP query to determine if a certain scan management information base (MIB) object exists on the server 10. For example, the MIB object could be a time out variable used by the software application. If the object does not exist, the server

10 returns an error in response to the client's 12 request and the server 10 is removed from the data list of servers 10.

[0020] Subsequently, the client 12 determines if any servers 10 remain on the data list (block 24). If servers 10 remain on the list, the client 12 displays a list of peripherals 16 attached to the servers 10 on a page shown in FIG. 4, and waits for the user to either select one of the servers 10 or indicate that the desired server is not in the list (block 26). Referring to FIG. 4, the user responds by mouse clicking on the name of the desired peripheral 16, or by clicking on a check box if the desired peripheral 16 is not listed. Returning to FIG. 3, if the user selects a scanner (block 28), the client 12 stores parameters of the accompanying server 10 in persistent memory, e.g., WINDOWS 95 and NT registry, so that the parameters are available to the client 12 when the software application is executed at a later time (block 30). While a client 12 could perform a discovery operation every time the user wishes to scan, this is not the preferred embodiment since the discovery operation takes time to perform.

[0021] Alternatively, if no servers 10 exist in the data list (block 24) or the user decides not to select a peripheral 16 from the list (block 28), the user can mouse click a "next" button shown in FIG. 4 to select a server 10 of the user's choice. For example, the peripheral 16 may have been turned off when the client 12 performed the discovery operation. Referring to FIG. 5, is a page with instructions to locate a server address is shown. The user can mouse click a test button on the JETDIRECT EX server 10 connected to a printer and the printer will print a JETDIRECT EX status page including the JETDIRECT address.

[0022] Thereafter, the user clicks a "next" button on the instruction page to display a network selection page as shown in FIG. 6, which prompts the user to select a network used by the client 12, e.g., either TCP/IP or SPX/IPX. After selecting the appropriate network, the user mouse clicks a "next" button on the network selection page. Referring to FIGS. 2, 7A-7C, an appropriate page will appear depending on the network selected by the user, prompting the user to enter the server 10 address (block 32). FIG. 7A is arranged for TCP/IP networks, and FIGS. 7B-7C are arranged for the SPX/IPX networks.

[0023] After the user enters the server address, the client 12 contacts the server and determines whether compatible peripheral 16 and server firmware features exist, as described above (block 34). If the peripheral 16 and server 10 meet the requirements of the software application (block 36), parameter for the server 10 are stored in persistent memory so that they are available to the client 12 at a later time (block 30). Referring to FIG. 8, the client 12 displays a successful configuration page to end the discovery operation.

[0024] Referring again to FIG. 3, if the peripheral 16 and the server 10 do not meet the software application's

requirements, the client 12 prompts the user to determine if the server 10 should be used regardless of the fact that the server 10 is not compatible (block 38). If the user still desires to use the incompatible server 10, the client 12 stores the server's parameters in persistent memory (block 30), and displays the successful configuration page, shown in FIG. 8. Otherwise, the user is prompted to enter a new network address of a desired server 10 (block 32).

[0025] From the foregoing description, it should be understood that an improved method has been shown and described which has many desirable attributes and advantages. The present invention can discover and allow the user to select specific network peripheral servers. Additionally, the present invention reduces SAP traffic and supports multiple network protocols.

[0026] While various embodiments of the present invention have been shown and described, it should be understood that other modifications, substitutions and alternatives are apparent to one of ordinary skill in the art. Such modifications, substitutions and alternatives can be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention, which should be determined from the appended claims.

[0027] Various features of the invention are set forth in the appended claims.

Claims

1. A network client (12) peripheral server (10) discovery method for a client (12) to discover peripheral servers (10) having peripherals (16) with an additional function in addition to peripherals (16) with a basic function, the method comprising steps of:

announcing, by servers (10) on the network (14), peripherals (16) having basic functions (block 18);

searching, by a client (12) on the network (14), for announcements of basic functions (block 20);

forming, by the client (12), a list of servers (10) having peripherals (16) having the basic function based upon announcements discovered in said step of searching (blocks 22, 24 and 26);

retrieving, by the client (12), data for servers (10) on the list of peripherals (16) (blocks 28 and 30); and

identifying, by the client (12), peripherals (16) on the list of peripherals (16) having the additional function by examining data retrieved in said step of retrieving (blocks 30, 34, and 36).

2. The method according to claim 1, wherein said data comprises a peripheral ID string (block 20).

3. The method according to claim 1, wherein the basic function is a print function and the additional func-

tion is a scan function.

4. The method according to claim 1, further comprising steps of:

5
removing servers (10) having peripherals (16)
lacking the additional function from the list of
peripherals (16) (block 22); and
permitting a user to select from the list of
peripherals (16) (blocks 24, 26 and 28). 10

5. The method according to claim 4, further comprising a step of accepting, by the client (12), a user specified peripheral (16) not on the list of peripherals (16) (block 26). 15
6. The method according to claim 1, further comprising a step of determining whether a peripheral (16) having the additional function is compatible with a client (12) software application (blocks 34 and 36). 20
7. The method according to claim 6, wherein said step of determining comprises sending a query to a server (10) that serves the peripheral (16) having the additional function to determine if a predetermined object exists on the server (10) that serves the peripheral (16) having the additional function (block 34). 25
8. The method according to claim 7, wherein the object is a management information database object supporting a specific operation of the additional function. 30
9. The method according to claim 7, further comprising a step of assigning a network address to the peripheral (16) having the additional function (block 32). 35
10. The method according to claim 9, wherein said step of assigning comprises adding a predetermined address increment to a network address for a peripheral (16) having the basic function associated with the server (10) that serves the peripheral (16) having the additional function (blocks 30, 34 and 36). 40 45
11. The method according to claim 1, further comprising a step of assigning a network address to the peripheral (16) having the additional function (block 30). 50
12. The method according to claim 11, wherein said step of assigning comprises adding a predetermined address increment to a network address for a peripheral (16) having the basic function associated with a same server (10) as the peripheral (16) having the additional function (block 32). 55

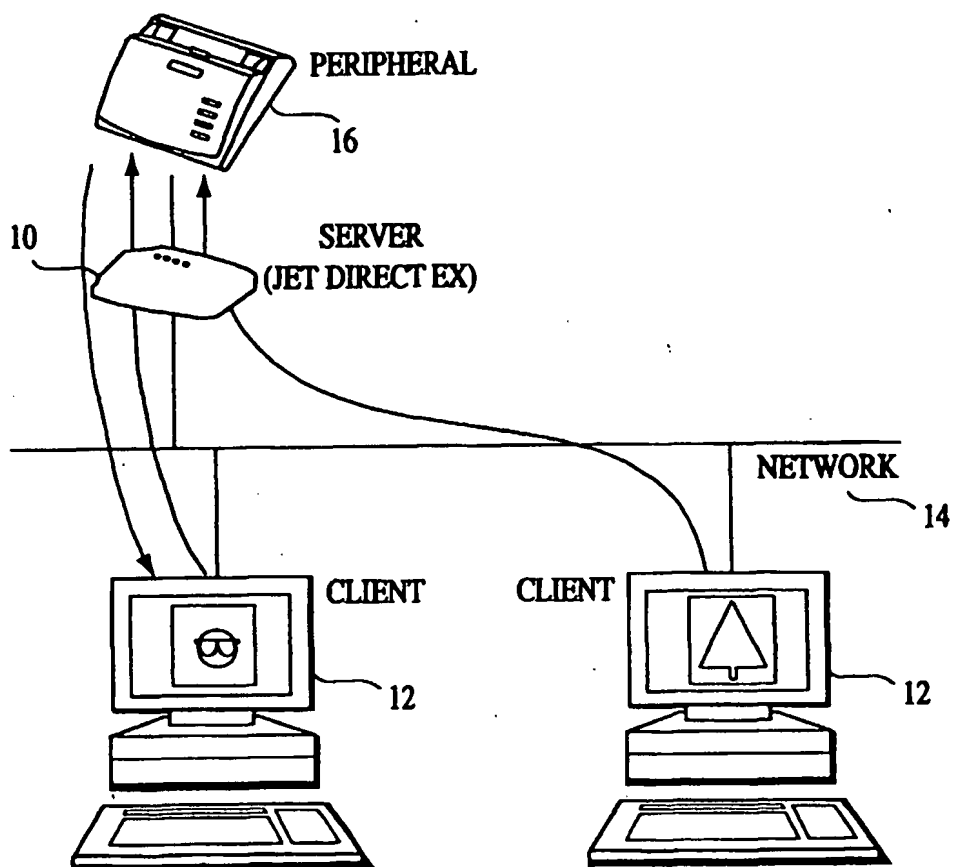


FIG. 1

THIS WIZARD WILL HELP YOU CONFIGURE YOUR SOFTWARE TO SCAN FROM A NETWORK SCANNER

BEFORE BEGINNING PLEASE CHECK THE FOLLOWING

1. THE SCANNER IS CORRECTLY ATTACHED TO THE PRINTER.
2. THE READY LIGHT FOR THE PRINTER IS ON.
3. YOU ARE USING AN HP JETDIRECT MODEL THAT SUPPORTS SCANNING.
(EX: HP JETDIRECT 170X)
4. THE STATUS LIGHT FOR THE JETDIRECT IS ON.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON COMPLETING THESE TASKS PLEASE REFER TO THE PRODUCT DOCUMENTATION.

PHOTO

<BACK

NEXT>

CANCEL

FIG. 2

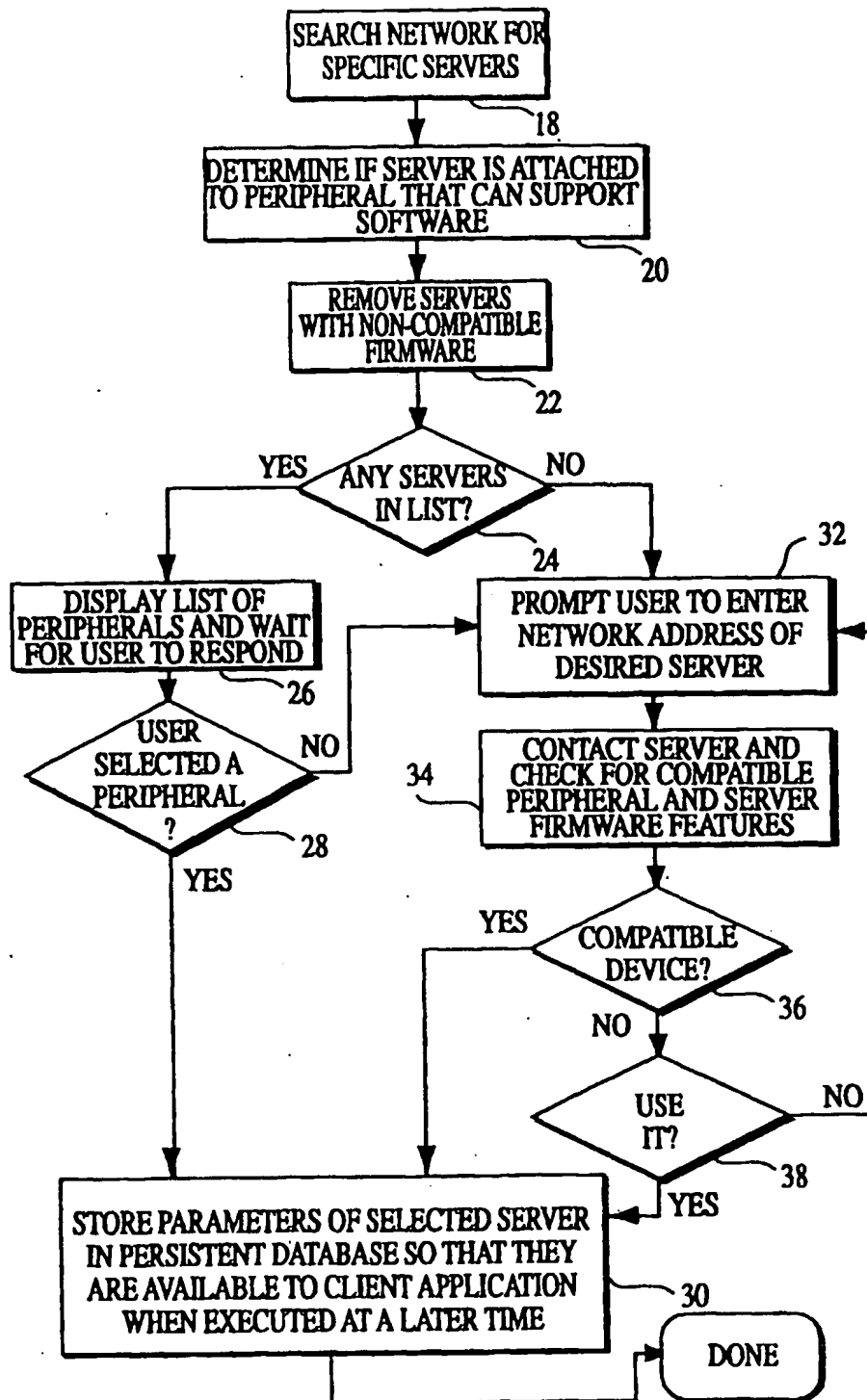


FIG. 3

THE FOLLOWING NETWORK SCANNERS HAVE BEEN FOUND:

NAME
DESCRIPTION
IP ADDRESS
LAN HW ADDRESS

☐ CHECK HERE IF YOUR SCANNER IS NOT LISTED ABOVE

SELECT THE DESIRED SCANNER AND PRESS NEXT>

<BACK

NEXT>

CANCEL

FIG. 4

THE CONFIGURATION WIZARD DID NOT FIND YOUR HP LASERJET 1100 PRINTER COPIER
SCANNER ON THE NETWORK.

TO CONTINUE THE SEARCH, PRINT A JETDIRECT STATUS PAGE.

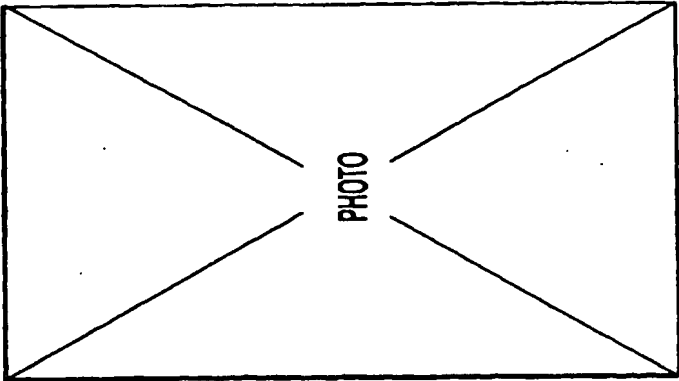
PRINT A STATUS PAGE

1. REFER TO YOUR DOCUMENTATION TO VERIFY THAT YOUR JETDIRECT SUPPORTS
NETWORK SCANNING.

2. PRESS THE TEST BUTTON ON THE JETDIRECT CONNECTED TO YOUR PRINTER.

3. THE PRINTER WILL PRINT A JETDIRECT STATUS PAGE.

4. PRESS NEXT> TO CONTINUE.



PHOTO

<BACK
NEXT>
CANCEL

FIG. 5

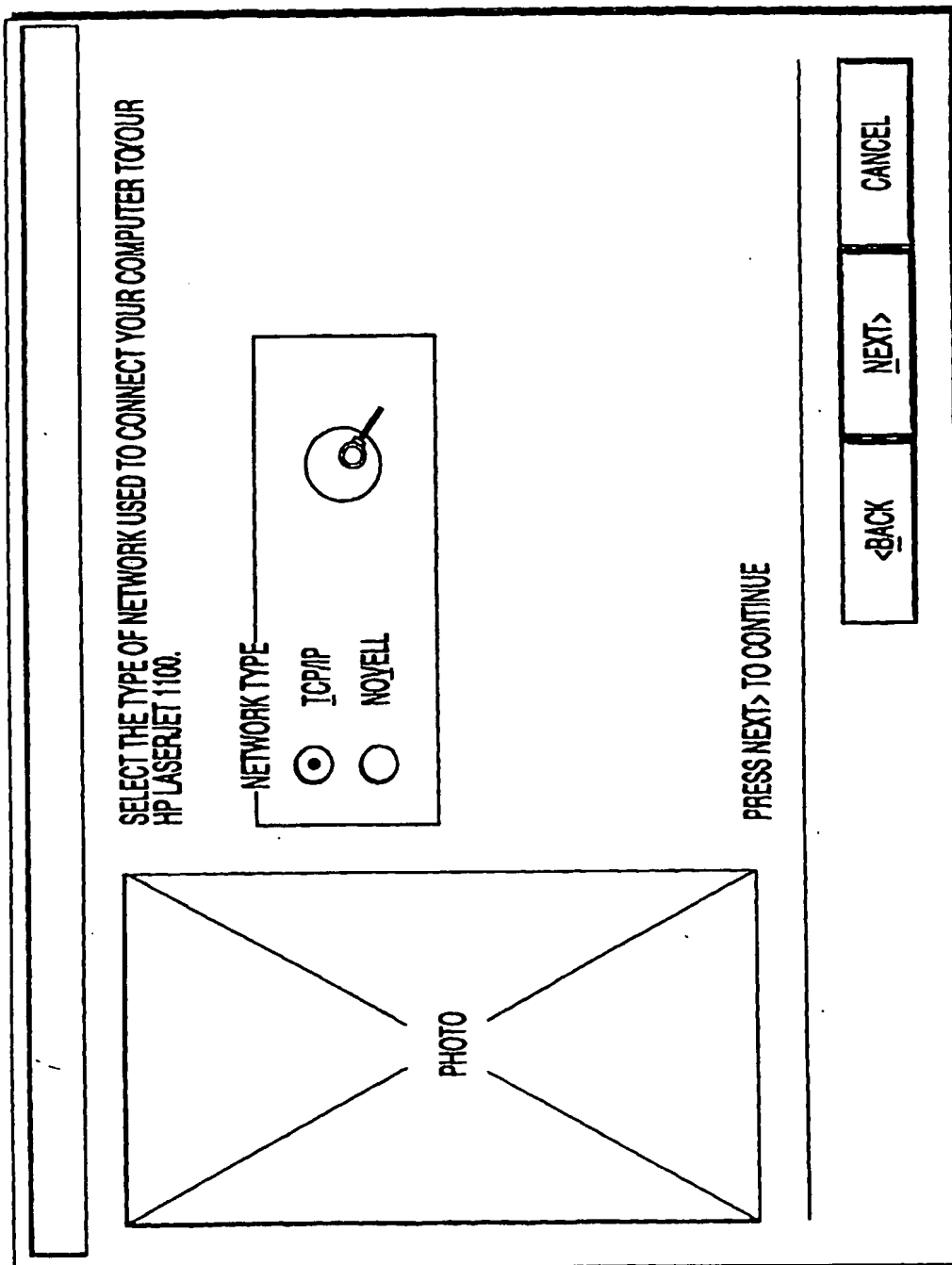


FIG. 6

THE IP ADDRESS FOR THE JETDIRECT IS USED TO CONFIGURE YOUR SCANNER ON A TCP/IP NETWORK

FIND THE IP ADDRESS

1. FIND THE LABELED IP ADDRESS: ON THE JETDIRECT STATUS PAGE
2. ENTER THE IP ADDRESS IN THE BOXES BELOW.

- 3. PRESS NEXT> TO CONTINUE.

PHOTO

<BACK
NEXT>
CANCEL

FIG. 7A

THE HARDWARE ADDRESS FOR THE JETDIRECT IS USED TO CONFIGURE YOUR SCANNER ON A NOVELL NETWORK.

FIND THE HARDWARE ADDRESS

1. FIND THE LINE LABELED LAN HW ADDRESS: AT THE TOP OF THE JETDIRECT STATUS PAGE.
2. ENTER THE TWELVE CHARACTER HARDWARE ADDRESS IN THE BOX BELOW.

3. PRESS NEXT TO CONTINUE.

PHOTO

<BACK

NEXT>

CANCEL

FIG. 7B

NOVELL NETWORK SCANNER CONFIGURATION (CONTINUED)

FIND THE NETWORK NUMBER

1. FIND THE LINE LABELED NETWORK FRAME TYPE RCVD ON THE JETDIRECT STATUS PAGE.
2. THE LINES BELOW THE NETWORK LINE EACH BEGIN WITH AN EIGHT CHARACTER NETWORK NUMBER.
3. ENTER THE FIRST EIGHT CHARACTER NETWORK NUMBER IN THE BOX BELOW.
IF ALL ENTRIES ARE LABELED UNKNOWN, LEAVE THE BOX EMPTY.

PHOTO

3. PRESS NEXT> TO CONTINUE.

<BACK

NEXT>

CANCEL

FIG. 7C

14

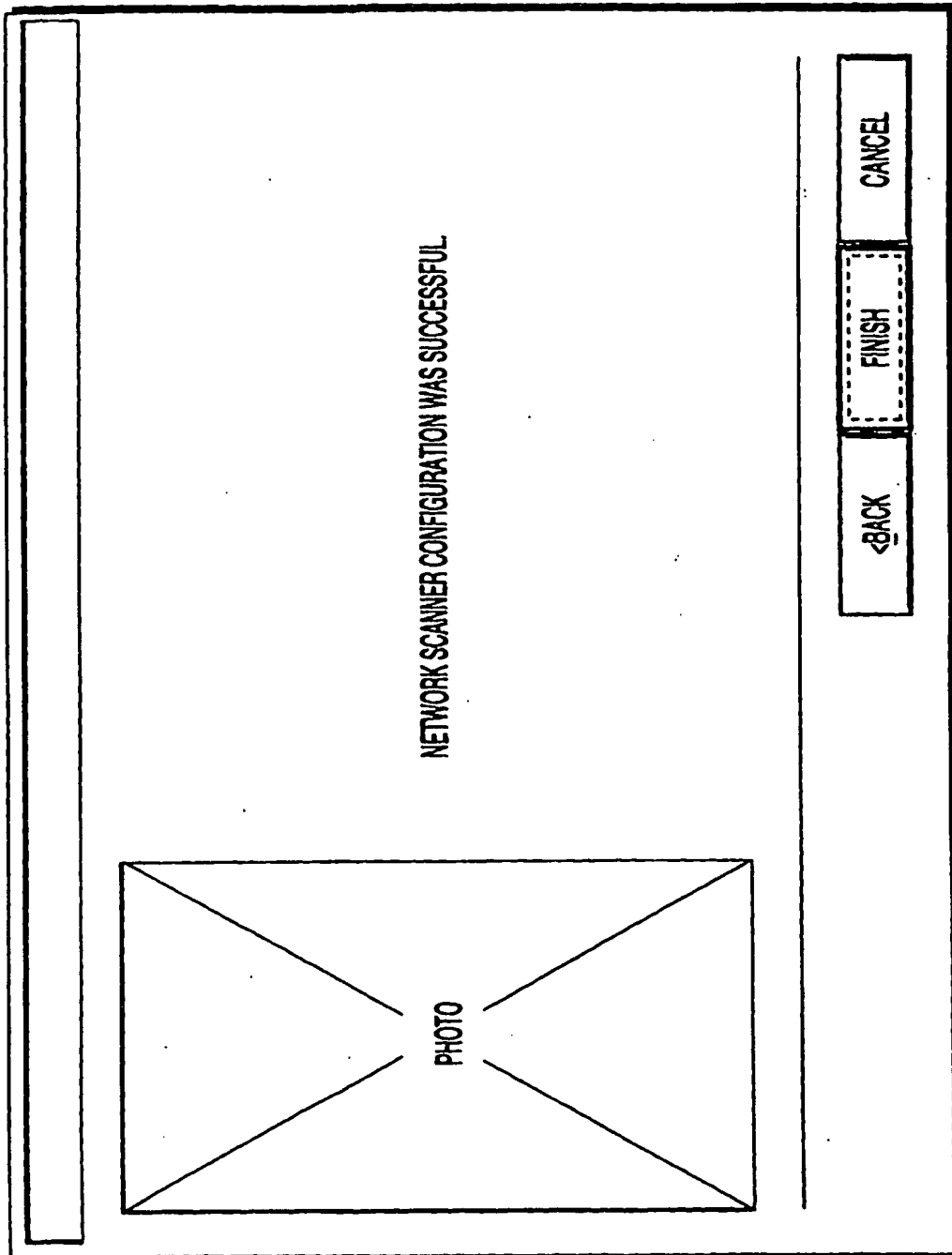


FIG. 8